

Lesson 6

Wake up!

Vocabulary

chémesh	we are
icháachuwe	fine (more than one person)
kísh	house
kwáte'	wake up
kwátexem	wake up, you guys
nánwiktam	women
nánxachim	men
nawíkat	woman
naxánish	man
nélpeqal	looking, he was looking
pekwáavichuqal	took care of, he took care of
pemí'awlu	arrived, he arrived
pemkúpwen	sleeping, were sleeping
támit pi'icha'i	good morning
túkmuchi	at night

In this lesson we are going to continue to reinforce the plural forms of the animals in our story. We are also going to learn the words for *man*, *men*, *woman*, and *women*. Just like in our previous lesson we will be recycling vocabulary we have learned in prior lesson. First let's learn how to say the *man* and *woman*.

nawíkat	woman
naxánish	man

Recall that in lesson one we learned how to say *netéw'e*, *my name is*. If we were to change the prefix to *pe-* we would get *petéw'e*, *his/ her/ its name is*.

Naxánish petéw'e Davis.

The man's name is Davis.

Nawíkat petéw'e Joyce.

The woman's name is Joyce.

Lesson 6 Exercise 1

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Hello man.
2. Hello woman.
3. The big man.
4. The little man.
5. The big woman.
6. The little woman.
7. How are you, man?
8. I am fine.
9. How are you, woman?
10. The woman's name is Jane.
11. The man's name is Robert.
12. Come here, man.
13. Come here, woman.
14. Come now, woman.
15. Look at the big dog, man.
16. Look at the little skunk, woman.
17. The man's name is Jimmy.
18. The woman's name is Janis.
19. Look for the man.
20. Look for the woman.

Támit pi'ichá'i is how you say *good morning* in Pá'anexily. The word *támit* means *day* or *sun*. *Pi-* means *it* and *ichá'i* means *nice* or *good*. Literally this phrase means *the day is nice*.

Támit pi'ichá'i, nexánish.

Good morning, man.

Támit pi'ichá'i nawíshmal.

Good morning girl.

Another good phrase to learn is *kwáte'*, *wake up*. Some of us may be an older sibling and have the responsibility of helping our parents wake up a younger sibling. *Kwáte'*, *wake up*, is a command to one person.

Kwáte' kíimal.

Wake up, boy.

If there is a sense of urgency the word *áye*, *now* can be added.

Kwáte' áye, kíimal.

Wake up now, kíimal.



Lesson 6 Exercise 2

Translate the following words and phrases into Pá'anexily.

1. Good morning.
2. Hello Man, good morning.
3. Good morning woman.
4. Hello woman, good morning.
5. Good morning boy.
6. Good morning girl.
7. Wake up.
8. Wake up, now.
9. Girl, wake up.
10. Wake up, girl
11. Woman, wake up.
12. Wake up, woman.
13. Wake up now, woman.
14. Wake up, boy.
15. Wake up now, boy.
16. Good morning, man.
17. Man, wake up.
18. Wake up now, man.
19. Good morning, Man.
20. Wake up, man.

Now that we are a little familiar with how to say the singular for *naxánish*, *man* and *nawíkat*, *woman*, we should learn how to say the plural animate for these two words. *Nánxachim* is how you say *men* and *nánwiktam* is how you say *women* in Pá'anexily.

naxánish	man	nánxachim	men
nawíkat	woman	nánwiktam	women

Nánxachim á'ay'anchim.

The big men.

Nánwiktam akúkulyim.

The small women.



Let's practice learning *nánxachim*, *men* and *nánwiktam*, *women* by translating these animate nouns with words we have learning in prior lessons.

Míyaxwe	Hello
Híwene	Good-bye
Hálem	Look for, you guys
Téwam	Look at, you guys
Návyexem	Come, you guys
Axwáchim	That is, those are
'í'im	This is, these are.

Lesson 6 Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Men.
2. Hello men.
3. Women.
4. Hello women.
5. Men and women.
6. Those are men.
7. Those are women.
8. Men, this is a big dog.
9. Women, that is a small dog.
10. Men, look for the big dogs.
11. Women, look for the little dogs.
12. Look at the buzzards, women.
13. Look at the skunks, men.
14. Women, look for the small hawks.
15. Men, look for the big hawks.
16. Come.
17. Come here, you guys.
18. Men, come here.
19. Come, women.
20. Good-bye men and women.

Last lesson we practiced translating *míyaxwenet kíkitam me nishmálim*, *how are you boys and girls*, but we never learn how to say *we are fine*. As you may recall from lesson one, *né'en icháam* means *I am fine*. If more than one person was asked the question *how are you*, the correct polite response would be *chémesh 'icháachuwe*, *we are fine*. The word *chémesh* means *we are*.

Míyaxwe nánxachim, míyaxwenet?

Hello men, how are you?

Chémesh 'icháachuwe.

We are fine.

kíimal	boy	kíkitam	boys
nawíshmal	girl	nishmálim	girls
naxánish	man	nánxachim	men
nawíkat	woman	nánwiktam	women

Lesson 6 Exercise 4

Translate the following sentence into Pá'anexily.

1. Hello boy, how are you?
2. I am fine.
3. Hello girl, how are you?
4. I am fine.
5. Good morning.
6. Boy, boys.
7. Hello boys, how are you?
8. We are fine.

9. Good morning boys.
10. Girl, girls.
11. Hello girls, how are you?
12. We are fine.
13. Good morning girls.
14. Hello man, how are you?
15. I am fine.
16. Man, men.
17. Hello men.
18. How are you, men?
19. We are fine.
20. Good morning, men.
21. Hello woman.
22. How are you, woman?
23. I am fine.
24. Woman, women.
25. Hello women.
26. How are you, women?
27. We are fine.
28. Good morning women.
29. Hello boys and girls, how are you?
30. We are fine.

Analyzing Our Story

Last Three lines

11. Muku'ut axwánga aye chúlupyeqal pemíyaqal.

And then he was going to go in there.

12. Muku'ut axwá'aw pe' pekúpwen awál.

And there the dog was sleeping.

13. Muku'ut piyáma axwá'aw kawísish wíyika mékwepeyingiyqal, míxanuk péxanuk chúlupyeqalpi gayíina'i pekuşhípi, súlit.

And still the fox kept on going around in circles, one way of another to get in to take a chicken, just one.

Next Five lines lines

14. Muku'ut pe' piyáma yungávish ángax nélpeqal.

And still the buzzard was looking from there.

15. Muku'ut í'i kawísish qay hish pehíwchuqal.

And this fox did not know anything about that.

16. Muku'ut axwánga pemí'awlu, muku'ut pem gayíina'am pemkúpwen.

And he arrived there, and those chickens were sleeping.

17. Muku'ut pe'awál etíre ichá'i pemíyaxwen.

And the dog was real nice.

18. Awál ku'ut piyáma túkmuchi pekwáavichuqal kish.

The dog always took care of the house at night.

Sentence 14 Vocabulary

pe'	the/he/she/it
piyáma	still
ángax	there, from there
nélpeqal	looking, he was looking

14. Muku'ut pe' piyáma yungávish ángax nélpeqal.

And still the buzzard was looking from there.

In sentence 14 we know that *muku'ut* is letting the listener know that the story teller did not witness this with his or her own eyes. We also know that *yungávish* means *buzzard*. The word *piyáma* means *still*, but is sometimes translated as *always*. We have seen the word *ángax*, *from there* in a chart we used for sentence 6 of Analyzing Our Story.

ánga	there, in there
ángax	there, from there
áyka	there, to there

Nélpeqal, *he was looking* is the only word we are not familiar with in sentence 14. Let's go ahead and analyze it.

Nélpeqal

Nél-pe-qa-l

Look-he/she/it-singular durative-past

He was looking

Sentence 15 Vocabulary

í'i	this
qay hish pehíwchuqal	he did not know anything

15. Muku'ut í'i kawísish qay hish pehíwchuqal.
And this fox did not know anything about that.

We should be familiar with all the vocabulary in Sentence 15, all except for the word, *í'i*, *this*. In sentence 7 we saw the phrase *qay hish pehíwchuqal*, *he didn't know anything about it*. This same phrase is being used in Sentence 15, although it is being translated slightly different. In Sentence 15 it is being translated as *he did not know anything about that*.

On its own *qay* means *no/not* and *hish* means *what*. When used together, *qay hish* means *nothing*. The word *pehíwchuqal* means *he knew*. Let's go ahead and analyze it again.

Pehíwchuqal

Pe-híwchu-qa-l

He/she/it-know-singular durative-past

He knew

Sentence 16 Vocabulary

axwánga	there, in there
pemí'awlu	arrived, he arrived
pem	those
gayíina'um	chickens
pemkúpwen	sleeping, were sleeping

16. Muku'ut axwánga pemí'awlu, muku'ut pem gayíina'am pemkúpwen.
And he arrived there, and those chickens were sleeping.

In sentence 11 we saw the word *axwánga*, *in there*. As you may recall the root of this word is *axwá-* which means *there*. Attached to this root word is the locative suffix *-nga*, meaning *in*. The word *pem* means *they/them/those*. In this sentence *pem* is being translated as *those*. In our last lesson we learned how to say *gayíina'um*, *chickens*. All that is left to do is analyze both *pemí'awlu*, *he arrived* and *pemkúpwen*, *they were sleeping*.

Pemí'awlu

Pe-mí'aw-lu

He/she/it- arrive- to go to do (motion suffix on verbs)

He arrived

Pemkúpwen

Pem-kúp-we-n

They-sleep-plural durative-past

They were sleeping

Sentence 17 Vocabulary

pe	the
etíra	real
ichá'i	nice

We know that *awál* means *dog*. In sentence three of our story, we were introduced to the word *etíra*, *real* and *ichá'i*, *nice*. The word *pemíyaxwen* means *was*.

17. Muku'ut pe'awál etíre ichá'i pemíyaxwen.
And the dog was real nice.

Sentence 18 Vocabulary

túkmuchi	at night
pekwáavichuqal	took care of
kísh	house

18. Awál ku'ut piyáma túkmuchi pekwáavichuqal kísh.
The dog always took care of the house at night.

We just saw the word *piyáma*, *still* in sentence 14, but in sentence 18 this word is being translated as *always*. Generally, this word means *still*, but occasionally it will be also mean *always*. The word *túkmuchi* means *at night* and *kísh* means *house*. That just leaves the verb *pekwáavichuqal*, *he took care of* to analyze.

Pekwáavichuqal

Pe-kwáavichu-qa-l

He/she/it-take care of-singular durative-past

He took care of



Earlier in this lesson we learn how to tell one person to *wake up*, *kwáte'*. To tell more than one person to *wake up*, the plural command *kwátexem*, *wake up, you guys* is used.

Kwátexem, nishmálim.

Wake up girls.

Kwátexem áye, kíkítam.

Wake up now boys.

Last lesson we learn to say *hánish*, *let's go*.

Kwáte' hánish.

Wake up, let's go.

Kwátexem nánxachim, hánish.

Wake up men, let's go.

Lesson 6 Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into Pá'anexily.

1. Wake up.
2. Wake up, you guys.
3. Wake up now, let's go.
4. Wake up now, you guys.
5. Boys, wake up.
6. Good morning.
7. Wake up girls.
8. Girls let's go, wake up.

9. Boys let's go, wake up.
10. Good morning, men.
11. Wake up, you guys.
12. Good morning, women.
13. Wake up, women.
14. Wake up, men.
15. Men, wake up now.
16. Boys and girls, wake up.
17. Let's go women.
18. Let's go men.
19. Let's go boys.
20. Let's go girls. Wake up, you guys.

The last thing we are going to do in this lesson is practice translating Pá'anexily into English.

Lesson 6 Exercise 6

1. Míyaxwe nánxachim.
2. Míyaxwe nánwiktam. Míyaxwenet?
3. Chémesh icháachuwe.
4. Míyaxwe kíimal, míyaxwenet?
5. Né'en icháam.
6. Támit pi'ichá'i kíimal.
7. Núyu, úyu, púyu.

8. Núpush, úpush, púpush.
9. Númu, úmu, púmu
10. Netáxwi, etáxwi, petáxwi.
11. Nenáq'a, enáq'a, penáq'a.
12. Nexúchi, exúchi, pexúchi.
13. Kwáte' nawíshmal.
14. Kwátexem kíkítam.
15. Netéw'e Charlie.
16. Petéw'e Gabriela.
17. Etéw'e John me petéw'e Roger.
18. Návy'e Charlie.
19. Návy'e ivíyka Rosalyn.
20. Étew wáchily akúlyi.
21. Há'le kwínily.
22. Axwáchim wi'áwlet.
23. 'Í'im wí'at.
24. Axwáchim páwísh akúkulyi.
25. Aváxat áy'anish.
26. Páshkevish akúlyi.
27. Téwam sevíly.
28. Axwáchim téveşhily, qay kwínily.
29. Há'le kú'ut akúkulyi.

